

SUPPORT FOR THE AMENDMENT

This Amendment cancels Claim 2; amends Claims 1, 5, 7, 11 and 14; and adds new Claims 22-24. Support for the amendments is found in the specification and claims as originally filed. In particular, support for a "solid" magnetic coating film in Claims 1 and 5 is implicit in the specification at least at page 1, lines 12 ("scratch resistance"); page 92, lines 19-20, and page 88, line 22 to page 89, line 9 ("cracking and "peeling" used to describe the magnetic coating film after a workability (fabricability) test whose results are shown in Table 1). Additional support for Claim 5 is found in the specification at least at page 11, lines 22-27, and page 26, lines 6-25. Support for Claims 22-24 is found in Claims 7, 11 and 14, respectively, and in the specification at least at page 11, lines 22-27, and page 26, lines 6-25. Support for "electrically conductive" in Claims 1, 5, 7, 11, 14, 22, 23 and 24 is found in the specification at least at page 11, lines 22-24 ("... to provide the magnetic coating film with electrical conductivity"). No new matter would be introduced by entry of these amendments.

Upon entry of these amendments, Claims 1, 4-8 and 11-15 and 22-24 will be pending in this application. Claims 1, 5, 7, 11, 14, 22, 23 and 24 are independent.

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION

Applicants respectfully request entry of the foregoing and reexamination and reconsideration of the application, as amended, in light of the remarks that follow.

The present invention provides a resin coated metal sheet in which a magnetic coating film containing a magnetic powder is coated on at least one surface of a metal sheet. The resin coated metal sheet provides excellent microwave absorbability. Specification at abstract.

Claims 1-2 and 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2005/0163983 A1 ("Watase") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,448,491 ("Sato").

Claims 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Watase in view of Sato.

Claims 11-13 rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Watase in view of Sato and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,945,218 ("Nakao").

Watase discloses a coated body usable as the cabinet of an electronic device, the coated body attaining a reduction in the temperature inside of the electronic device (improved thermal radiation property) and having excellent electric conductivity. Watase at [0012]. Watase discloses that a blackening additive can be oxides and sulfides and carbides of Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Mn, Mo, Ag or Sn, black fine metal powder or carbon black. Watase at [0141]. Watase discloses that the coated body can be imparted with excellent electric conductivity by including a conductive filler such as Ag, Zn, Fe, Ni and Cu; and metal compounds such as FeP. Watase at [0208]-[0209].

The Office Action at page 5, lines 7-8; and page 7, lines 6-8, admits that Watase fails to disclose "a coating film containing 20-60 % mass of a magnetic powder". The Office Action relies on Sato for this feature and asserts:

Sato also teaches a soft magnetic paste containing soft magnetic powder at 70 weight parts in 55 weight parts of binder composition and 20 weight parts barium titanate, which is 70 pbw/145 pbw or approximately **48 wt% of the soft magnetic powder**". Office Action at page 5, lines 15-17 (underline in original)(bold emphasis added).

The Office Action appears to be focusing on Sato's Sixth sample in which wire netting was coated with a Fifth composition comprising 70 parts by weight soft magnetic powder, 20 parts by weight barium titanate powder, and 55 parts by weight of a binder composition containing 8 parts by weight polyurethane resin, 2 parts by weight hardening agent

(isocyanate compound) and 45 parts by weight of solvent (mixture of cyclohexane and toluene).

However, after "being dried and cured" (Sato at column 8, line 22), the 45 parts by weight of solvent has evaporated, and the weight% of magnetic powder in the dried and cured composition is 70 wt% (= $(100)(70/(70+20+8+2))$). In Sato's other dried compositions containing magnetic powder the wt% of magnetic powder is even higher.

Thus, Sato fails to suggest the limitation of independent Claims 1 and 5 of "a solid ... magnetic coating film containing 20 to 60 mass% of a magnetic powder".

The Office Action at page 5, lines 7-8; page 7, lines 6-8; and page 11, lines 10-11, admits that Watase fails to disclose that the "magnetic powder is a sendust powder". The Office Action cites Sato for disclosing SENDUST powder at column 11, lines 53-57.

However, Sato and Watase fail to suggest the limitation of independent Claims 1, 7, 11 and 14 that "the magnetic powder is permalloy"; and the limitation of independent Claims 5, 22, 23 and 24 that "the magnetic powder is soft magnetic ferrite powder".

Furthermore, Sato discloses that the soft magnetic powder is used in a state that it is oxidized at its surface. Sato at column 5, lines 29-31. As a result, Sato's soft magnetic layer is electrically non-conductive. See, e.g., Sato at Claim 1.

However, Sato and the other cited prior art fails to suggest the limitation of independent Claims 1, 5, 7, 11, 14, 22, 23 and 24 that the magnetic coating film is "electrically conductive".

Nakao is silent about magnetic powder, and fails to remedy the deficiencies of Watase in view of Sato.

Because the cited prior art fails to suggest all the limitations of independent Claims 1, 5, 7, 11, 14, 22, 23 and 24, the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) should be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that the application is in condition for allowance. Applicants respectfully request favorable consideration and prompt allowance of the application.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further is necessary in order to place the application in even better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact Applicants' undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

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